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SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

AUGUST, 1989
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NONFARM EMPLOYMENT MOVES UPWARD

JOB COUNT EXPANDS IN AUGUST

Expansion in both the private and public workforce pushed South Carolina's nonfarm employment count to 1,505,500 in August. The job count was 7,300 higher during August, following sharp reductions in July. Nonfarm employment in August was 62,900 above the year-ago level of 1,442,600.

PRIVATE SECTOR REBOUNDS

The private sector, responding to the return of workers from vacations and temporary layoffs, posted a gain of 4,300. Growth was experienced in all major industries except transportation and public utilities where employment held steady at an all-time high. Record levels of employment were also recorded in construction; trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate in August. Construction, at 98,000, led the record setters by adding 1,700 workers to payrolls as new projects and favorable weather conditions fueled activities. Growth was centered in general building contracting which accounted for 88% of the increase. In trade, both the wholesale and retail division reached all-time highs. The retail division added 1,100 employees while wholesalers increased their job count by 400 positions. Finance, insurance, and real estate, at 69,300, added 200 jobs during the month. Manufacturing (+700) moved toward a recovery from sharp losses in July with recalls of unpaid vacationers and employees on temporary layoffs. Within manufacturing, nondurable goods (+1,200) accounted for the entire increase while durable goods (-500) ended another month on the downside. In services, business services continued to exhibit strength but seasonal declines in the industry held employment to only a moderate gain of 200.

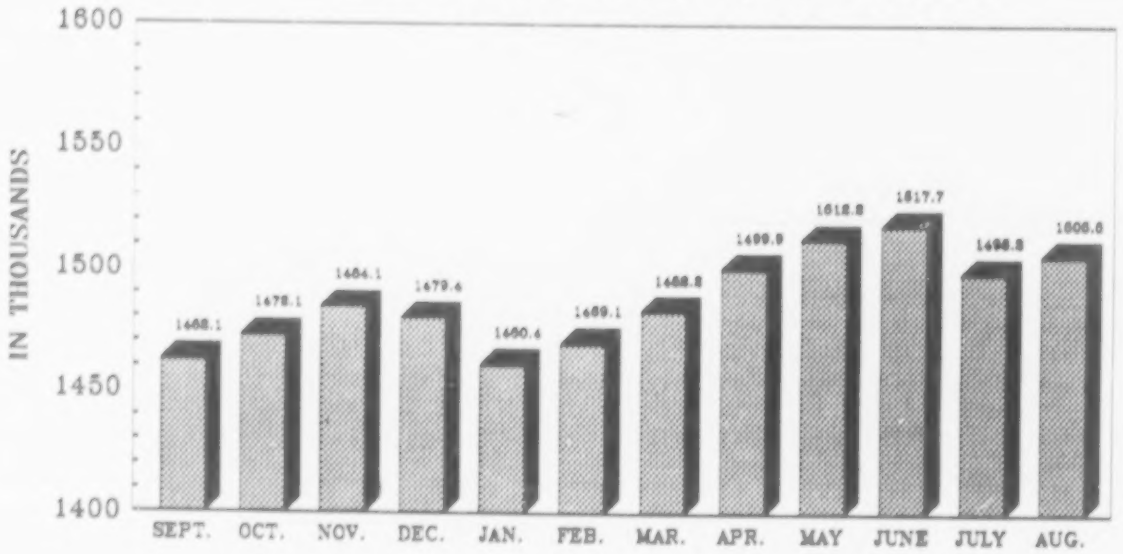
EDUCATIONAL GAINS SPUR GROWTH IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

Employment in the public sector rose 3,000 to 255,200 as schools shifted into gear for the start of another academic year. At the state level, school employment rose 2,100 with other state government (-200) providing a slight offset. Local schools registered an increase of 1,600 while other local government declined by 600. Overall, total state and local government reported at 215,400 in August. The federal workforce increased 100 over the month and 1,000 above a year earlier.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT EXPECTED TO INCREASE IN SEPTEMBER

South Carolina's nonfarm employment should continue its climb as school employment expands further during September. The private sector is also expected to show moderate gains as the economy remains firm. Effects of Hurricane Hugo will not be noticed until October.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT LEVELS
SEPTEMBER,1988-AUGUST,1989

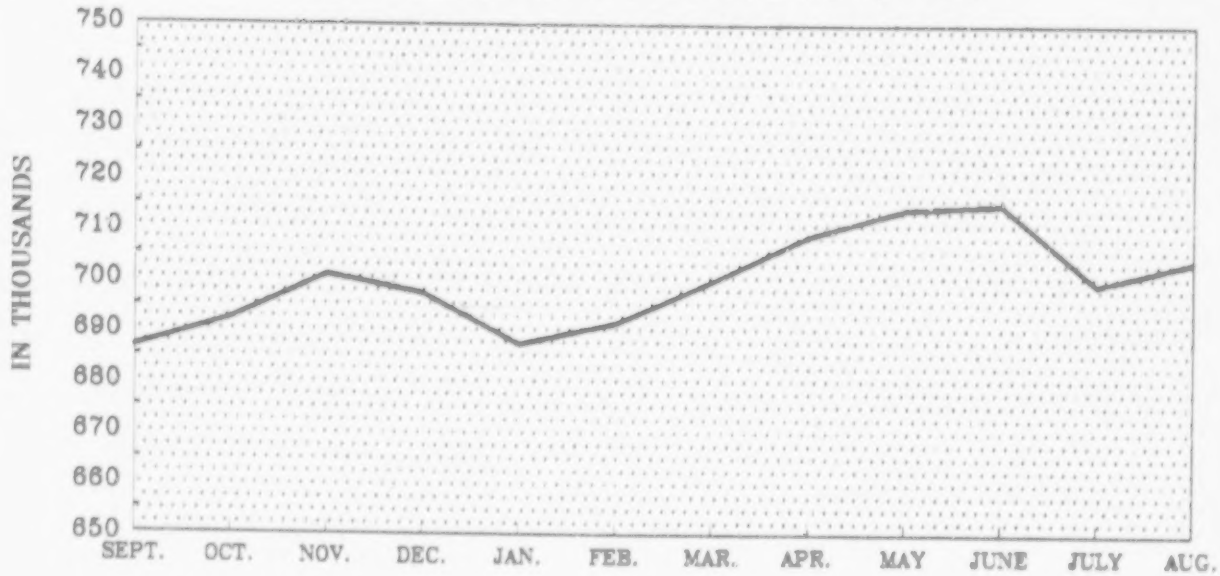


FEMALE EMPLOYMENT MOVES UPWARD IN AUGUST

Nonfarm female employment in South Carolina advanced 4,500 over the month to 703,700, an increase of 31,100 above one year earlier. Expansion in both the private and public sectors contributed to the overall upturn in female employment. Within the private sector, manufacturing (+1,500) experienced the largest rise. Approximately 73% of this gain occurred in nondurables, due mainly to recalls from temporary layoffs and returning vacationers in the apparel and textile industry groups. Women workers in the trade industry rose by 1,000, with the bulk of the climb centered in the retail division. Positive activity was also recorded in construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Showing no change from one month earlier were transportation and public utilities, and services.

Within the public sector, 1,800 more females were employed, bringing the total to 148,200 during August. Overall, state and local government picked up 900 jobs each, resulting from restaffing of faculty and nonfaculty personnel in state and local education. Female workers in federal positions remained unchanged at 13,100 from the previous month.

SOUTH CAROLINA FEMALE NONFARM EMPLOYMENT LEVELS SEPTEMBER,1988-AUGUST,1989



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DECLINES IN AUGUST

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped from 4.5 % to 4.3% in August. This rate represented 75,500 jobless individuals, a decline of 2,900 from the July level. The reduction in unemployment was attributed mainly to the recall of workers from temporary layoffs, and seasonal increases in trade and the educational sector of government. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.2% in August.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
August, 1989

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,737,800	1,736,200	1,685,800	1,729,900	1,717,400	1,677,900
Total Employment	1,662,300	1,657,800	1,613,800	1,646,800	1,637,200	1,598,300
Total Unemployment	75,500	78,400	72,000	83,100	80,200	79,600
Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.7

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	240,650	240,480	231,240	244,180	243,980	235,740
Total Employment	231,610	231,280	222,790	236,020	236,060	228,970
Total Unemployment	9,030	9,200	8,450	8,160	7,920	6,770
Unemployment Rate	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.2	2.9

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	349,910	348,010	336,110
Total Employment	337,930	334,900	325,870
Total Unemployment	11,980	13,110	10,240
Unemployment Rate	3.4	3.8	3.0

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	125,444	126,238	123,396	124,018	123,956	122,000
Total Employment	119,092	119,502	116,737	117,597	117,459	115,203
Total Unemployment	6,352	6,736	6,659	6,421	6,497	6,797
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.6

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Employment gains in both the private and public sectors pushed Charleston's job count upward 300 to 198,200 in August. This figure represents an upturn of 8,000 above the comparable 1988 level of 190,200. As a result of good weather conditions, the construction industry (+200) recorded the largest increase within the private sector. Employers in manufacturing added 100 postions, centered entirely in nondurable goods. Positive movement also occurred in finance, insurance, and real estate. The sole decliner in the private sector was services, where seasonality played a major role. Transportation and public utilities, and trade employment held steady at 11,500 and 46,200, respectively. Total government, at 52,300, reported an advance in state government (+200), due mainly to restaffing for the fall school term. However, local government employment was lower, while federal government remained unchanged at 19,800 from the previous month.

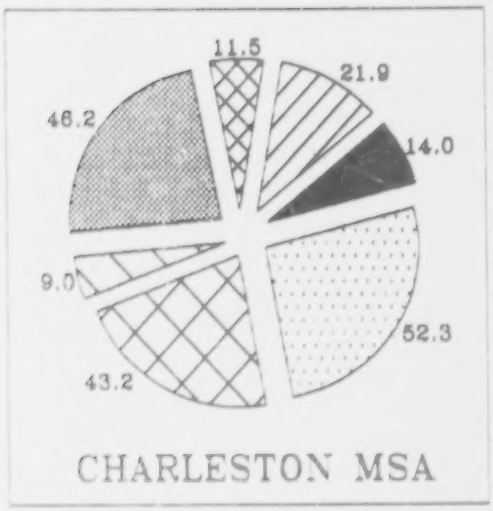
COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

After two months of decline, total nonfarm employment in the Columbia area rose 1,200 to 233,600 in August. The entire increase was in the private sector, as the public sector remained stable at 62,000 positions. Leading the growth in the private sector was wholesale and retail trade, sparked by increased car sales and students purchasing back-to-school clothes and supplies. Also up sharply was construction, as the weather improved after a stormy July. Services and manufacturing experienced mild upswings in employment to aid in the private sector increase. The only industry with a decline in August was finance, insurance, and real estate with a reduction of 100 jobs. Transportation and public utilities remained stable. In the public sector, the federal government job count increased by 100 and state government grew by 200. However, these gains were offset by a sharp decline in local government. A total of 8,800 more persons were employed in the Columbia area this August than a year earlier.

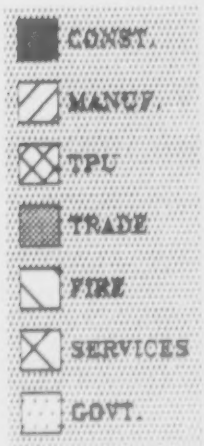
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

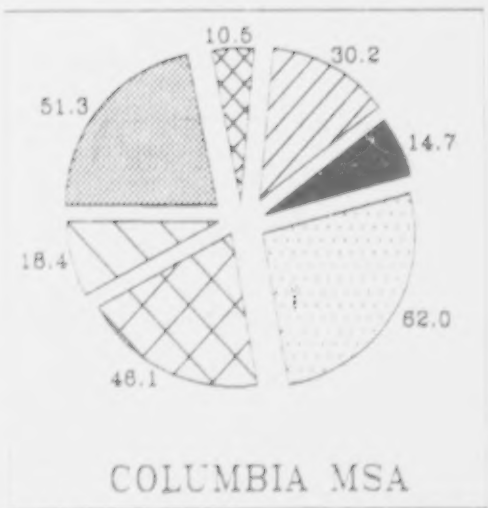
Rebounds in both the public and private sectors pushed Greenville-Spartanburg nonfarm employment to 323,800 in August, a gain of 3,000 jobs over July. While this improvement was a positive sign for the area, employment remained at its lowest level since February, 1989. Leading this surge in employment was the private sector with an increase of 1,600 positions. Manufacturing improved by 800 jobs, as consumers acted on reports of future low inflation and strength in the economy and began to purchase more nondurable and durable goods. The other two areas with strong increases in August were services, with a gain of 500 jobs, and wholesale and retail trade, with a rise of 400 positions. Remaining constant over the month were transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate. The only decliner in the private sector was construction, down 100 from the previous month. The public sector added 1,500 jobs in August, acting mostly on the increase of schools gearing up for the 1989-90 school term. Total state government led the way, gaining 800 positions, while local government added 600 jobs. The federal government job count remained steady at 2,000. Compared with one year earlier, 11,100 more jobs were occupied during August, 1989.

SOUTH CAROLINA MSA EMPLOYMENT
AUGUST, 1989

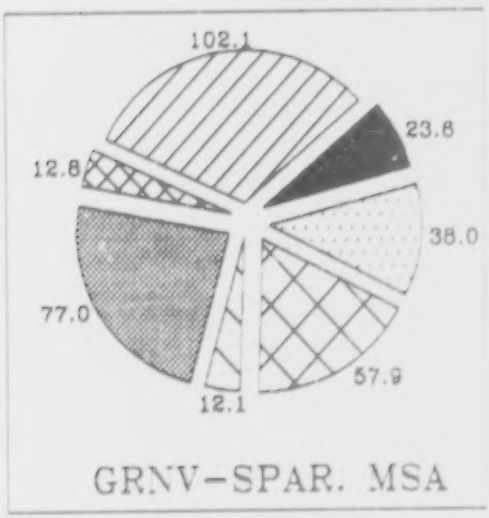


CHARLESTON MSA





COLUMBIA MSA



GRNV-SPAR. MSA

NOTE: Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The U. S. Unemployment rate in August was unchanged . . . from a seasonally adjusted 5.2% during July. Nonfarm payrolls rose only 110,000 in August to 108.9 million after a sharp offset of 108,000 workers because of labor-management disputes. In the good-producing sector, mining posted an increase of 20,000 attributed to the return of striking coal miners. Construction employment was up slightly while the auto industry, up 25,000, helped to push manufacturing employment higher. The service-producing sector experienced an 85,000 increase in employment with health services expanding 50,000, continuing its strong climb. Expansion in finance, insurance, and real estate was also especially strong, rising 25,000. Business services recorded growth of 20,000 after declining the previous month. Communication and public utilities registered a 130,000 drop in employment during August, the result of strikes in the telephone communication industry.

Retail sales rose 0.7% in August . . . as automobile sales posted a substantial gain. Retail sales increased to a seasonally adjusted $144.3 billion in August. Auto sales, which make up 20% of retail sales, rose 2.6% fueled by end-of-model-year sales incentives and consumer fear of sharp increases for 1990 models. Excluding auto sales, retail sales were up 0.2% in August. Durable goods, big ticket items expected to last more than three years, gained 2.4% on top of an 0.8% increase the previous month. Sales of nondurable goods fell 0.4% following a 0.4% rise in July.

Consumer prices were unchanged during August . . . after a 0.2% increase in both June and July. Prices in the food, housing, transportation and clothing industries registered either sharp declines or very small increases. Inflation was down to a 4.8% annual rate, only slightly higher than the 4.4% increases in both 1987 and 1988. The rate of inflation was also down from the 6.7% annual rate recorded during the first part of the year.

Consumer prices were unchanged during August (continued) . . . Gasoline prices were the key controlling force affecting prices with a 4.2% drop, the largest one-month decline in 3 years. Gasoline prices had jumped by 21.2% during the first five months of the year. Food costs rose only 0.2% in August. The price of all goods and services, excluding food and energy, was up only 0.2% for the month. The Consumer Price Index was at 124.6 for August.

Average weekly hours for manufacturing workers in August . . . increased 0.3 hour to 40.8 following a sharp decline during July. Overtime hours also increased from 3.7 to 3.9 hours. The hourly pay for factory workers declined from $10.48 to $10.45 in August.

Personal income rose 0.4% in August . . . to a seasonally adjusted rate of $4.466 trillion from a revised $4.447 trillion in July. Personal spending, however, jumped 0.9% during the month, eroding the effect of wage and salary increases. Wages and salaries grew by only 0.3% for the month, suffering from strikes at regional telephone communication companies. The average Americans' saving rate fell to 5.4% of after-tax income from 5.8% in July.

Housing sales were 3.3% higher in August . . . to a seasonally adjusted 3.44 million units for existing single-family homes. The increase was attributed to lower interest rates. Fixed-rate home mortgages averaged 10.03% in August, down from the peak rate of 11.22% in March. The price of a median price home fell $1,800 to $94,900 in August, a 1.9% decline from the previous month.

S.C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Weather Conditions

Dry, hot and humid weather conditions prevailed over much of the state in August. However, rainfall in the form of scattered showers and thunderstorms was received in some areas. More rainfall is needed for continued crop growth and development. By the week ending 9/3/89, soil moisture ratings were 29% short, 69% adequate, and 2% surplus. There was an average of 5.5 days available for field work activities.

Field Crops

The corn harvest progressed well during August and growers were pleased with the crop yield. Overall condition remained good. The cotton crop condition was rated 4% fair, 93% good, and 3% excellent. The soybean crop needs rain to continue growth and maturity. The condition of soybeans was 14% fair and 86% good. The tobacco, sorghum, and sweet potato harvests continued with the crops all rated in good condition. The peanut harvest increased and was ahead of the previous year by the week ending September 3rd.

Fruits and Vegetables

Statewide condition for watermelons and cantaloups was rated fair to good as harvest neared completion. The apple harvest was well ahead of normal with the crop in good condition. Fall vegetables were reported to be looking good. Fall cucumbers were in fair-to-good condition while snap beans improved to good.

NOTE:

There were approximately 3,819 seasonal farmworkers employed throughout South Carolina during August.

S.C. Weekly Crop Statistics
Week Ending 9/3/89

Crop	Phase	Percent Current/Year Ago	
Apples	Harvested	38	11
Cantaloups	Harvested	95	96
Corn	Harvested	28	26
Peanuts	Harvested	6	1
Sorghum	Harvested	24	15
Sweet Potatoes	Harvested	9	9
Tobacco	Harvested	80	80
Watermelons	Harvested	95	96

HOURLY EARNINGS REMAIN STABLE

After eight months of increases, average hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers remained stagnant at $8.69 in August. The hard-good division rose $0.04, however, this rise was offset by a $0.02 drop in the soft-good sector. Within the hard-good sector, stone, clay, and glass products had the largest increase with $0.09 more per hour. Also showing positive movements were fabricated metal products; machinery, except electrical; and electrical and electronic equipment. The largest decline in the hard-good division came in instruments and related products with a $0.09 drop. Other decliners included furniture and fixtures, and lumber and wood products. Within nondurables, food and kindred products posted a sharp gain of $0.09. Also following this upward trend were printing and publishing, and apparel and other textile products. The leading decliner in the soft-good sector was paper and allied products with a $0.05 loss. This was followed closely by chemicals and allied products which lost $0.03 per hour. Textile mill products remained stable during August.

At the national level, average hourly earnings dropped $0.03 during August. Nondurables lost $0.04, along with a $0.01 decline in durables.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
August, 1989

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.69	$ 8.69	$ 8.32	$ 9.50	$ 9.43	$ 9.27
Average Weekly Earnings	$355.42	$354.55	$342.78	$388.55	$382.86	$381.00
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$285.25	$285.01	$288.05	$311.84	$307.77	$320.17

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.89	$ 8.87	$ 8.44	$ 8.68	$ 8.67	$ 8.28
Average Weekly Earnings	$366.27	$365.44	$351.10	$356.75	$355.47	$341.96
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$293.96	$293.76	$295.04	$286.32	$285.75	$287.36

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.45	$ 10.48	$ 10.13
Average Weekly Earnings	$426.36	$424.44	$414.32
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$342.18	$341.19	$348.17

OVERTIME ON THE RISE

Time cards of manufacturing production employees reflected an increase in premium hours during August. The entire gain in overtime hours was found in the soft-good division. When compared to a year earlier, premium hours rose 0.2 of an hour.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

August, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.0	3.9	4.2
Durable Goods	4.3	4.3	4.6
Nondurable Goods	3.9	3.8	4.0

FACTORY WORKWEEK INCREASES IN AUGUST

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers were on the job an average of 0.1 hour more in August than in July. Workers in the durable-good division gained 0.3 hour, while those in nondurables improved by 0.1 hour. Within durables, furniture and fixtures showed the greatest increase of 0.7 hour. Also posting increases were fabricated metal products; electrical and electronic equipment; stone, clay, and glass products; and machinery, except electrical. The only decline was in lumber and wood products. Instruments and related products remained steady during August. Within nondurables, food and kindred products led the increase in hours worked with a 0.7-hour jump. Also climbing were printing and publishing, apparel and other textile products, and textile mill products. The only decliners in nondurables were paper and allied products, and chemicals and allied products.

At the national level, the workweek for manufacturing production workers climbed 0.3 hour to 40.8, and overtime increased 0.2 hour to 3.9.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX RISES IN AUGUST

South Carolina's productivity index for manufacturing production workers increased 0.6 point to 106.1 during August. Overall, the gain in manufacturing production employment (+1,100), due mainly to recalls from temporary layoffs, and the advance in the workweek (+0.1) contributed to the climb in productivity. Within manufacturing, durables and nondurables accelerated 0.8 point each in output per hour. However, the largest addition in output per hour was observed in the apparel division (+3.4). The textile division also witnessed an upturn of 0.4 point over the month. Compared to one year earlier, the production-worker productivity index was up 1.3 points.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
August, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	106.1	105.5	104.8
Durable-Good Productivity Index	116.7	115.9	117.2
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	101.8	101.0	99.6
Textile Productivity Index	93.3	92.9	92.8
Apparel Productivity Index	100.6	97.2	96.2

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
August, 1989

				Unadjusted percent change to Aug., 1989 from-	
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	July 1989	Aug. 1988
All items	124.6	124.4	119.0	+0.2	+4.7

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	# Mths Exper	Other Exper	# Mths Exper	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired / Annual Income Desired	Relocate? / Location of * Applicant
Boiler Operator	99	Powerhouse Mechanic	99	12	Full / 19,200	Yes / Beaufort
Bookkeeper	98	None	N/A	13	Full / 12,480	No / Chester
Research Assistant	42	None	N/A	16	Full / 14,000	Yes / Conway
Project Manager	99	Supervisor Construction	99	12	Full / 36,400	Yes / Florence
Electronics Mechanic	55	None	N/A	12	Full / 12,480	Yes / Gaffney
Concrete Truck Driver	42	Truck Driver	08	12	Full / 14,400	Yes / Georgetown
Customer Serv. Clk	60	None	N/A	16	Full / 20,000	No / Greenwood
Stock Clerk	70	Accounting Clerk	48	12	Full / 15,600	Yes / Kingstree
Purchasing Agent	99	Warehouse Supervisor	99	16	Full / 18,000	Yes / Marion
Office Manager	30	None	N/A	12	Full / 12,000	No / Myrtle Bch
Computer Programmer	12	None	N/A	16	Full / 23,650	No / Rock Hill
Order Clerk	50	Data Entry Clerk	50	13	Full / 12,500	No / Spartnbg
Accountant	34	Auditor	14	16	Full / 22,500	Yes / Sumter

* There are currently more than 96,213 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

Months experience -- "99" indicates experience exceeds 98 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

August, 1989

	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Net Change From: July 1989	Net Change From: Aug. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1505.5	1498.2	1442.6	+ 7.3	+62.9
Total Private	1250.3	1246.0	1200.6	+ 4.3	+49.7
Mining	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	98.0	96.3	95.1	+ 1.7	+ 2.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	36.1	34.6	34.2	+ 1.5	+ 1.9
Highway and Street Construction	15.1	14.9	14.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	9.1	8.9	9.1	+ 0.2	0.0
Special Trade Contractors	46.8	46.8	46.1	0.0	+ 0.7
Electrical Work	10.0	10.1	9.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	382.3	381.6	380.0	+ 0.7	+ 2.3
Durable Goods	128.4	128.9	130.1	- 0.5	- 1.7
Nondurable Goods	253.9	252.7	249.9	+ 1.2	+ 4.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	66.4	66.4	63.0	0.0	+ 3.4
Trucking and Warehousing	20.8	20.7	19.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Water Transportation	4.3	4.4	3.7	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Communication	13.2	13.2	12.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.2	16.3	15.8	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Electric Services	9.9	10.0	10.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Combination Utility Services	4.3	4.3	4.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	354.7	353.2	334.0	+ 1.5	+20.7
Wholesale Trade	61.3	60.9	60.0	+ 0.4	+ 1.3
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	33.3	33.2	32.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.4	13.4	13.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	28.0	27.7	27.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Groceries and Related Products	8.7	8.7	8.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.4	3.4	- 0.1	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

August, 1989

	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Net Change From: July 1989	Net Change From: Aug. 1988
Retail Trade	293.4	292.3	274.0	+ 1.1	+19.4
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.3	12.3	11.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Lumber and Other Building Material Dealer.	6.4	6.4	6.3	0.0	+ 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	36.9	36.7	34.6	+ 0.2	+ 2.3
Department Stores	21.2	21.0	20.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Food Stores	51.0	51.0	49.0	0.0	+ 2.0
Grocery Stores	47.7	47.7	46.0	0.0	+ 1.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	69.3	69.1	66.2	+ 0.2	+ 3.1
Banking	15.2	15.2	14.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Commercial and Stock Savings Bank	14.8	14.8	14.5	0.0	+ 0.3
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.3	8.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	15.1	14.8	13.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
Life Insurance	7.3	7.1	6.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Services	277.7	277.5	260.5	+ 0.2	+17.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	27.5	27.7	25.9	- 0.2	+ 1.6
Health Services	55.2	54.9	52.0	+ 0.3	+ 3.2
Hospitals	18.6	18.5	17.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Educational Services	17.2	17.7	17.5	- 0.5	- 0.3
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	10.1	10.3	10.3	- 0.2	- 0.2
Total Government	255.2	252.2	242.0	+ 3.0	+13.2
Total Federal Government	39.8	39.7	38.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Total State Government	89.0	87.1	82.1	+ 1.9	+ 6.9
State Education	33.9	31.8	29.5	+ 2.1	+ 4.4
Other State Government	55.1	55.3	52.6	- 0.2	+ 2.5
Total Local Government	126.4	125.4	121.1	+ 1.0	+ 5.3
Local Education	64.7	63.1	61.1	+ 1.6	+ 3.6
Other Local Government	61.7	62.3	60.0	- 0.6	+ 1.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

August, 1989

	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Net Change From: July 1989	Net Change From: Aug. 1988
Manufacturing	382.3	381.6	380.0	+ 0.7	+ 2.3
Durable Goods	128.4	128.9	130.1	- 0.5	- 1.7
Lumber and Wood Products	15.6	15.9	15.9	- 0.3	- 0.3
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.1	4.4	4.5	- 0.3	- 0.4
Furniture and Fixtures	4.5	4.6	4.8	- 0.1	- 0.3
Household Furniture	3.3	3.4	3.6	- 0.1	- 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.4	11.6	11.3	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	3.0	3.1	- 0.1	- 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.4	8.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.9	16.1	15.8	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.1	3.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.9	32.5	32.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.8
Construction and Related Machinery	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	- 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.7	4.6	5.3	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.9	7.0	0.0	- 0.1
General Industrial Machinery	7.8	7.6	6.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.4	22.5	23.0	- 0.1	- 0.6
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	3.0	3.1	3.0	- 0.1	0.0
Household Appliances	2.8	2.8	2.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.1	8.1	8.5	0.0	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.5	3.5	3.7	0.0	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	9.9	9.9	10.4	0.0	- 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	4.1	3.9	5.1	+ 0.2	- 1.0
Medical Instruments and Supplies	1.9	1.9	2.9	0.0	- 1.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.3	3.5	3.5	- 0.2	- 0.2

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TABLE 6 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

August, 1989

	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Net Change From: July 1989	Net Change From: Aug. 1988
Nondurable Goods	253.9	252.7	249.9	+ 1.2	+ 4.0
Food and Kindred Products	15.8	15.8	15.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Meat Products	5.5	5.4	5.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	103.9	103.6	101.5	+ 0.3	+ 2.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	26.8	26.8	27.5	0.0	- 0.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.1	29.2	26.7	- 0.1	+ 2.4
Knitting Mills	9.1	9.0	9.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.9	13.9	14.0	0.0	- 0.1
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.7	7.6	7.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	5.6	5.7	5.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.8	9.5	9.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.7	8.5	8.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.1	7.1	7.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.1	44.3	46.0	+ 0.8	- 0.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.6	10.5	10.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	8.2	8.1	7.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.3	13.1	14.4	+ 0.2	- 1.1
Women's and Misses' Shirts	4.6	4.4	5.2	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Children's Outerwear	5.7	5.8	5.7	- 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod	9.8	9.2	9.6	+ 0.6	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	16.7	16.7	16.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.4	5.4	5.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	11.1	11.1	10.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Newspapers	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	5.1	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	35.4	35.4	34.8	0.0	+ 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.3	14.8	14.9	0.0	- 0.1
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Micellaneous Plastics Products	24.9	24.8	23.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	13.0	13.0	12.1	0.0	+ 0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
August, 1989

	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Net Change From: July 1989	Net Change From: Aug. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1512.7	1509.7	1449.5	+ 3.0	+63.2
Total Private	1236.8	1235.2	1187.8	+ 1.6	+49.0
Construction	96.0	94.7	93.2	+ 1.3	+ 2.8
Manufacturing	381.4	383.2	379.1	- 1.8	+ 2.3
Durable Goods	128.4	129.6	130.1	- 1.2	- 1.7
Lumber and Wood Products	15.6	15.7	15.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.5	11.1	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.3	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.9	16.1	15.8	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.9	32.7	32.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	7.0	7.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.2	22.7	22.8	- 0.5	- 0.6
Nondurable Goods	253.0	253.6	249.0	- 0.6	+ 4.0
Food and Kindred Products	15.6	15.5	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	103.9	104.1	101.5	- 0.2	+ 2.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	26.7	27.1	27.4	- 0.4	- 0.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.2	29.1	26.8	+ 0.1	+ 2.4
Knitting Mills	9.1	9.0	9.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.9	14.0	14.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	9.5	9.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.2	45.1	46.1	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.5	10.5	10.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.5	13.3	14.6	+ 0.2	- 1.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.	9.7	9.4	9.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	16.5	16.6	16.2	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Printing and Publishing	11.1	11.1	10.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	35.3	35.4	34.7	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.8	14.9	14.9	- 0.1	- 0.1

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
August, 1989

	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Net Change From: July 1989	Net Change From: Aug. 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	66.2	66.2	62.8	0.0	+ 3.4
Trucking and Warehousing.....	20.6	20.6	19.2	0.0	+ 1.4
Communication.....	13.2	13.1	12.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services....	16.1	16.2	15.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	347.9	347.2	327.6	+ 0.7	+20.3
Wholesale Trade.....	60.5	60.5	59.2	0.0	+ 1.3
Retail Trade.....	287.4	286.7	268.4	+ 0.7	+19.0
General Merchandise Stores.....	37.3	37.3	34.9	0.0	+ 2.4
Food Stores.....	49.8	49.7	47.8	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.....	68.1	67.8	65.1	+ 0.3	+ 3.0
Insurance Carriers.....	15.2	14.9	13.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.6
Services.....	275.3	274.2	258.2	+ 1.1	+17.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.....	24.9	27.4	23.5	- 2.5	+ 1.4
Educational Services.....	20.0	20.5	20.3	- 0.5	- 0.3
Total Government.....	275.9	274.5	261.7	+ 1.4	+14.2
Total Federal Government.....	39.7	39.6	38.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Total State Government.....	93.1	90.2	85.9	+ 2.9	+ 7.2
Total Local Government.....	143.1	144.7	137.1	- 1.6	+ 6.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

August, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	323.8	320.8	312.7	233.6	232.4	224.8
Construction.....	23.6	23.7	22.8	14.7	14.3	14.6
Heavy Construction Contractors.....	2.2	2.2	2.0	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors.....	11.5	11.5	11.2	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	102.1	101.3	102.2	30.2	30.1	29.4
Durable Goods.....	31.5	31.3	32.2	14.5	14.5	14.3
Lumber and Furniture.....	1.7	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products.....	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.0
Primary Metal Industries.....	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals.....	5.9	5.9	5.9	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products.....	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	3.1
Machinery, Except Electrical.....	12.4	12.2	12.8	3.6	3.6	3.5
Metalworking Machinery.....	2.2	2.0	2.6	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery.....	4.9	4.9	5.1	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment..	6.3	6.3	6.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Nondurable Goods.....	70.6	70.0	70.0	15.7	15.6	15.1
Food and Kindred Products.....	3.0	3.1	3.1	1.9	1.8	1.6
Textile Mill Products.....	32.5	32.5	31.9	2.0	1.9	2.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton.....	9.7	9.7	9.8	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics.....	9.6	9.7	9.4	-	-	-
Knitting Mills.....	1.8	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool.....	3.5	3.4	3.5	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills.....	2.5	2.5	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills.....	2.0	2.0	1.8	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products...	9.5	8.9	9.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.....	1.3	1.3	1.4	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear.... and Undergarments.....	4.8	4.6	4.8	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products.....	5.0	5.0	5.0	1.7	1.7	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prod..	3.6	3.6	3.4	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing.....	-	-	-	2.5	2.6	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	8.8	8.8	8.7	3.2	3.2	3.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics...	4.6	4.6	4.6	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics.... Products.....	8.9	8.8	9.0	-	-	-

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TABLE 8 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

August, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities...	12.8	12.8	12.3	10.5	10.5	10.4
Trucking and Warehousing.....	5.3	5.3	5.2	-	-	-
Communication.....	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	77.0	76.6	74.4	51.3	50.8	49.8
Wholesale Trade.....	16.6	16.6	16.3	12.6	12.7	12.3
Retail Trade.....	60.4	60.0	58.1	38.7	38.1	37.5
General Merchandise Stores.....	7.0	7.0	7.0	5.6	5.4	5.1
Food Stores.....	-	-	-	5.5	5.5	5.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate...	12.1	12.1	12.0	18.4	18.5	17.9
Banking.....	-	-	-	5.4	5.4	5.2
Insurance Carriers.....	-	-	-	6.0	6.1	5.5
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Serv.	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.9
Services.....	57.9	57.4	55.2	46.1	45.8	45.1
Business Services.....	-	-	-	12.8	12.7	12.6
Health Services.....	-	-	-	8.8	8.8	8.3
Membership Organizations.....	-	-	-	2.9	3.0	3.0
Total Government.....	38.0	36.6	33.5	62.0	62.0	57.3
Total Federal Government.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.9	7.8	7.6
Total State Government.....	11.4	10.6	10.3	35.4	35.2	32.1
Total Local Government.....	24.6	24.0	21.2	18.7	19.0	17.6

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON AND ROCK HILL METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

August, 1989

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	198.2	197.9	190.2	45.2	44.8	45.5
Construction.....	14.0	13.8	13.4	2.2	2.2	2.5
Manufacturing.....	21.9	21.8	21.2	12.9	12.6	13.3
Durable Goods.....	12.8	12.8	12.2	2.7	2.5	2.7
Lumber and Wood Products.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products....	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical.....	3.2	3.2	2.9	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment.....	2.2	2.2	2.1	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods.....	9.1	9.0	9.0	10.2	10.1	10.6
Food and Kindred Products.....	0.6	0.6	0.5	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products.....	-	-	-	4.2	4.1	4.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.4
Printing and Publishing.....	1.2	1.2	1.3	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities..	11.5	11.5	11.3	3.4	3.4	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	46.2	46.2	46.1	9.6	9.6	9.6
Wholesale Trade.....	8.0	8.0	7.6	-	-	-
Retail Trade.....	38.2	38.2	38.5	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	9.0	8.9	8.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services.....	43.2	43.4	40.2	9.5	9.5	9.2
Total Government.....	52.3	52.2	49.1	6.1	6.0	6.1
Total Federal Government.....	19.8	19.8	19.4	-	-	-
Total State Government.....	14.5	14.3	12.2	-	-	-
Total Local Government.....	18.0	18.1	17.5	-	-	-

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

August, 1989

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	52.7	52.5	51.7	50.5	50.6	50.4
Construction.....	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.2	3.1
Manufacturing.....	20.4	20.3	19.9	13.0	13.0	13.3
Durable Goods.....	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.2	4.2	4.5
Nondurable Goods.....	15.1	15.1	14.9	8.8	8.8	8.8
Textile Mill Products.....	9.0	8.9	8.6	3.0	3.1	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities..	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.8	2.8	2.7
Services.....	7.6	7.6	7.5	8.8	8.9	8.7
Total Government.....	7.7	7.6	7.2	9.2	9.2	8.9

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 11

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

August, 1989

	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Net Change From July 1989	Net Change From Aug. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	703.7	699.2	672.6	+ 4.5	+31.1
Total Private.....	555.5	552.8	532.4	+ 2.7	+23.1
Construction.....	8.8	8.7	8.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Manufacturing.....	154.0	152.5	154.1	+ 1.5	- 0.1
Durable Goods.....	39.3	38.9	40.1	+ 0.4	- 0.8
Lumber and Wood Products.....	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products.....	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical.....	9.1	9.1	8.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment.....	11.5	11.4	11.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Instruments and Related Products.....	2.6	2.3	3.1	+ 0.3	- 0.5
Nondurable Goods.....	114.7	113.6	114.0	+ 1.1	+ 0.7
Food and Kindred Products.....	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products.....	44.7	44.4	43.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton.....	11.3	11.3	11.6	0.0	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics.....	12.5	12.5	11.5	0.0	+ 1.0
Knitting Mills.....	6.4	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products.....	38.4	37.7	39.3	+ 0.7	- 0.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.....	9.7	9.6	9.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear.....	11.6	11.4	12.6	+ 0.2	- 1.0
Paper and Allied Products.....	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing.....	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	8.9	8.8	8.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prod..	8.7	8.7	8.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	16.0	16.0	15.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Communication.....	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 11 (Continued)

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

August, 1989

	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Net Change From July 1989	Net Change From Aug. 1988
Wholesale and Retail Trade	177.7	176.7	165.4	+ 1.0	+12.3
Wholesale Trade	16.4	16.3	16.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.4	8.4	8.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	8.0	7.9	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	161.3	160.4	149.4	+ 0.9	+11.9
General Merchandise Stores	28.1	27.8	26.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.7
Food Stores	22.1	22.1	21.2	0.0	+ 0.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	43.0	42.9	41.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
Banking	11.9	11.9	11.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	8.6	8.5	7.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Services	155.6	155.6	147.4	0.0	+ 8.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	17.3	17.5	16.3	- 0.2	+ 1.0
Health Services	45.3	45.0	42.8	+ 0.3	+ 2.5
Hospitals	15.4	15.3	14.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Educational Services	10.6	10.8	10.9	- 0.2	- 0.3
Total Government	148.2	146.4	140.2	+ 1.8	+ 8.0
Total Federal Government	13.1	13.1	12.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Total State Government	51.9	51.0	48.1	+ 0.9	+ 3.8
State Education	16.6	15.6	14.4	+ 1.0	+ 2.2
Other State Government	35.3	35.4	33.7	- 0.1	+ 1.6
Total Local Government	83.2	82.3	79.4	+ 0.9	+ 3.8
Local Education	50.5	49.3	47.6	+ 1.2	+ 2.9
Other Local Government	32.7	33.0	31.8	- 0.3	+ 0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
AUGUST, 1989

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	August 1989	July 1989	August 1988	August 1989	July 1989	August 1988	August 1989	July 1989	August 1988	August 1989	July 1989	August 1988
MANUFACTURING	297.1	296.0	295.7	355.42	354.55	342.78	40.9	40.8	41.2	8.69	8.69	8.32
DURABLE GOODS	98.3	98.3	99.8	374.27	369.93	358.69	42.1	41.8	42.1	8.89	8.85	8.52
Lumber and Wood Products	12.7	12.9	13.1	333.43	337.08	315.88	42.1	42.4	41.4	7.92	7.95	7.63
Furniture and Fixtures	3.7	3.7	3.9	284.96	281.39	288.81	41.6	40.9	42.1	6.85	6.88	6.86
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.9	9.0	8.7	417.58	409.86	436.50	41.8	41.4	45.0	9.99	9.90	9.70
Fabricated Metal Products	11.6	11.6	11.6	377.69	368.99	346.09	42.2	41.6	41.3	8.95	8.87	8.38
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.9	23.5	23.5	397.46	393.90	384.99	42.6	42.4	43.6	9.33	9.29	8.83
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.7	4.8	413.53	413.53	394.60	44.9	44.9	45.2	9.21	9.21	8.73
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.0	17.1	17.3	354.46	348.14	326.40	41.8	41.2	40.8	8.48	8.45	8.00
Instruments and Related Products	3.3	3.1	4.0	381.06	385.18	336.00	45.8	45.8	42.0	8.32	8.41	8.00
NONDURABLE GOODS	198.8	197.7	195.9	347.04	346.98	334.97	40.4	40.3	40.8	8.59	8.61	8.21
Food and Kindred Products	10.9	10.9	10.7	328.68	319.46	290.90	41.5	40.8	39.1	7.92	7.83	7.44
Textile Mill Products	90.3	90.1	88.2	330.08	329.26	318.48	40.6	40.5	41.2	8.13	8.13	7.73
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.2	24.2	24.8	340.31	337.81	326.56	41.2	40.7	41.6	8.26	8.30	7.85
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.4	26.5	24.3	339.25	339.69	330.87	40.1	40.2	41.0	8.46	8.45	8.07
Knitting Mills	7.9	7.9	7.9	289.20	294.67	273.00	39.4	40.2	39.0	7.34	7.33	7.00
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.2	11.2	11.2	352.79	350.28	332.22	42.2	41.9	42.0	8.36	8.36	7.91
Floor Covering Mills	3.5	3.5	3.4	354.48	347.78	334.34	42.1	41.7	42.7	8.42	8.34	7.83
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.4	8.2	8.2	301.50	294.62	286.47	40.2	39.6	41.1	7.50	7.44	6.97
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.5	37.4	39.1	225.50	223.18	207.55	37.9	37.7	37.6	5.95	5.92	5.52
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.7	9.4	9.4	220.41	212.43	193.04	38.2	37.4	36.7	5.77	5.68	5.26
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.0	10.8	12.0	183.02	183.70	179.94	35.4	35.6	36.5	5.17	5.16	4.93
Paper and Allied Products	11.8	11.8	11.5	569.36	579.35	558.11	44.0	44.6	44.9	12.94	12.99	12.43
Printing and Publishing	6.0	6.1	5.9	341.64	336.09	327.25	36.5	36.1	37.4	9.36	9.31	8.75
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.0	21.0	20.8	495.32	502.65	516.24	40.6	41.1	42.7	12.20	12.23	12.09

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS
AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

August, 1989

CHARLESTON MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
All Manufacturing	15.5	15.3	15.1	388.55	382.86	381.00
Durable Goods	9.6	9.5	9.3	396.46	389.36	379.52
Nondurable Goods	5.9	5.8	5.8	375.38	373.50	383.94

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
All Manufacturing	40.9	40.6	41.1	9.50	9.43	9.27
Durable Goods	43.0	42.6	42.5	9.22	9.14	8.93
Nondurable Goods	37.5	37.5	38.9	10.01	9.96	9.87

COLUMBIA MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
All Manufacturing	21.0	21.3	20.8	366.27	365.44	351.10
Durable Goods	9.7	10.0	9.8	349.29	347.65	333.33
Fabricated Metal Products	2.3	2.4	2.4	353.05	348.43	328.78
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.0	2.0	2.0	372.28	378.71	342.31
Nondurable Goods	11.3	11.3	11.0	381.80	381.38	367.56
Textile Mill Products	1.9	1.8	1.9	341.11	340.68	332.21
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	1.7	1.8	1.8	200.72	196.10	195.37

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
All Manufacturing	41.2	41.2	41.6	8.89	8.87	8.44
Durable Goods	40.9	40.9	41.0	8.54	8.50	8.13
Fabricated Metal Products	41.1	40.8	39.9	8.59	8.54	8.24
Machinery, Except Electrical	41.0	41.8	40.8	9.08	9.06	8.39
Nondurable Goods	41.5	41.5	42.2	9.20	9.19	8.71
Textile Mill Products	40.9	40.8	42.7	8.34	8.35	7.78
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	38.9	38.3	40.2	5.16	5.12	4.86

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TABLE 13 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS
AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

August, 1989

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
All Manufacturing	77.1	76.5	76.8	356.75	355.47	341.96
Durable Goods	22.7	22.5	23.1	402.83	397.03	375.82
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.0	8.9	9.2	450.22	444.21	418.98
Nondurable Goods	54.4	54.0	53.7	338.96	338.92	326.43
Textile Mill Products	28.1	28.3	27.5	327.55	330.40	321.40
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.7	8.8	8.9	325.40	320.83	311.26
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	8.8	8.9	8.6	332.90	340.62	344.00
Knitting Mills	1.4	1.4	1.4	269.31	270.46	239.43
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.7	2.7	3.0	329.92	340.90	330.00
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	8.1	7.5	8.0	221.13	217.53	196.02
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.2	1.2	1.3	181.94	183.76	163.19
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.9	4.9	4.8	475.15	470.11	447.63

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
All Manufacturing	41.1	41.0	41.3	8.68	8.67	8.28
Durable Goods	42.9	42.6	43.0	9.39	9.32	8.74
Machinery, Except Electrical	44.4	44.2	45.1	10.14	10.05	9.29
Nondurable Goods	40.4	40.3	40.5	8.39	8.41	8.06
Textile Mill Products	39.8	40.0	41.1	8.23	8.26	7.82
Weaving Mills, Cotton	38.6	37.7	39.3	8.43	8.51	7.92
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	41.2	42.0	43.0	8.08	8.11	8.00
Knitting Mills	36.1	36.5	34.6	7.46	7.41	6.92
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	41.5	42.4	44.0	7.95	8.04	7.50
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	37.8	37.7	36.3	5.85	5.77	5.40
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	36.1	36.9	35.4	5.04	4.98	4.61
Chemicals and Allied Products	42.5	42.2	43.0	11.18	11.14	10.41

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
AUGUST, 1989

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	AUGUST 1989	JULY 1989	AUGUST 1988	AUGUST 1989	JULY 1989	AUGUST 1988	AUGUST 1989	JULY 1989	AUGUST 1988
Abbeville	6,590	6,560	6,590	3,590	3,530	3,580	3,000	3,030	3,010
Aiken	45,500	44,800	45,900	18,000	17,900	18,300	27,500	26,900	27,600
Allendale	3,580	3,450	3,260	1,410	1,290	1,400	2,170	2,160	1,860
Anderson	52,700	52,500	51,700	20,400	20,300	19,900	32,300	32,200	31,800
Bamberg	4,030	4,090	4,320	1,350	1,370	1,560	2,680	2,720	2,760
Barnwell	7,090	6,910	7,220	3,100	2,920	3,140	3,990	3,990	4,080
Beaufort	31,990	31,870	31,670	1,140	1,140	1,180	30,850	30,730	30,490
Berkeley	25,800	25,700	25,000	6,900	6,900	6,500	18,900	18,800	18,500
Calhoun	3,600	3,610	3,720	2,010	2,010	2,060	1,590	1,600	1,660
Charleston	153,400	153,200	147,500	9,900	9,800	9,700	143,500	143,400	137,800
Cherokee	17,320	17,550	17,640	8,720	8,950	8,680	8,600	8,600	8,960
Chester	11,690	11,670	10,810	5,950	5,940	5,380	5,740	5,730	5,430
Chesterfield	13,610	13,850	13,410	8,030	8,040	7,780	5,580	5,810	5,630
Clarendon	6,040	6,000	6,010	1,510	1,500	1,510	4,530	4,500	4,500
Colleton	9,620	9,810	9,510	2,550	2,560	2,580	7,070	7,250	6,930
Darlington	20,140	20,060	20,110	7,650	7,540	7,500	12,490	12,520	12,610
Dillon	9,380	9,280	9,310	3,790	3,790	3,830	5,590	5,490	5,480
Dorchester	19,000	19,000	17,700	5,100	5,100	5,000	13,900	13,900	12,700
Edgefield	4,340	4,320	4,480	1,970	1,950	2,070	2,370	2,370	2,410
Fairfield	7,660	7,640	7,880	3,210	3,300	3,410	4,450	4,340	4,470
Florence	50,500	50,600	50,400	13,000	13,000	13,300	37,500	37,600	37,100
Georgetown	14,760	14,750	15,170	4,340	4,310	4,350	10,420	10,440	10,820
Greenville	186,100	184,600	180,200	51,200	50,800	50,900	134,900	133,800	129,300
Greenwood	28,360	28,280	28,500	11,690	11,630	12,040	16,670	16,650	16,460
Hampton	5,150	5,180	5,110	1,840	1,860	1,800	3,310	3,320	3,310
Horry	64,290	64,510	58,370	5,980	5,980	6,030	58,310	58,530	52,340
Jasper	3,590	3,590	3,590	190	190	200	3,400	3,400	3,390
Kershaw	15,460	15,290	16,570	6,460	6,240	7,300	9,000	9,050	9,270
Lancaster	17,830	17,800	16,760	8,380	8,370	7,440	9,450	9,430	9,320
Laurens	19,340	19,300	18,660	8,330	8,320	7,800	11,010	10,980	10,860
Lee	3,130	3,140	3,110	1,200	1,220	1,120	1,930	1,920	1,990
Lexington	54,500	54,200	52,700	14,800	14,800	14,200	39,700	39,400	38,500
McCormick	1,750	1,780	1,750	780	810	800	970	970	950
Marion	12,260	12,280	12,170	5,940	5,940	5,870	6,320	6,340	6,300
Marlboro	8,470	8,250	8,430	4,040	4,010	4,190	4,430	4,240	4,240
Newberry	11,060	11,250	11,420	4,980	5,210	5,410	6,080	6,040	6,010
Oconee	24,630	24,780	24,610	10,530	10,590	10,640	14,100	14,190	13,970
Orangeburg	28,880	28,990	29,100	10,330	10,360	10,130	18,550	18,630	18,970
Pickens	34,100	33,700	33,000	12,200	12,100	12,400	21,900	21,600	20,600
Richland	179,100	178,200	172,100	15,400	15,300	15,200	163,700	162,900	156,900
Saluda	3,480	3,530	3,140	1,350	1,400	1,390	2,130	2,130	1,750
Spartanburg	103,600	102,500	99,500	38,700	38,400	38,900	64,900	64,100	60,600
Sumter	30,650	30,630	30,420	9,490	9,430	9,260	21,160	21,200	21,160
Union	10,570	10,580	10,370	5,960	5,970	5,890	4,610	4,610	4,480
Williamsburg	10,910	10,910	10,740	4,860	4,850	5,000	6,050	6,060	5,740
York	45,200	44,800	45,500	12,900	12,600	13,300	32,300	32,200	32,200

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
AUGUST, 1989

AREA:	LABOR FORCE AUG. 1989	LABOR FORCE JULY 1989	LABOR FORCE AUG. 1988	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AUG. 1989	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER JULY 1989	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AUG. 1988	UNEMPLOYMENT PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE AUG. 1989	UNEMPLOYMENT PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE JULY 1989	UNEMPLOYMENT PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE AUG. 1988
ABBEVILLE....	10,550	10,520	10,520	550	590	540	5.2	5.6	5.1
AIKEN.....	62,200	62,290	62,740	2,340	2,450	3,140	3.8	3.9	5.0
ALLENDALE....	5,560	5,470	5,020	280	400	270	5.0	7.3	5.4
ANDERSON.....	72,210	71,870	70,200	2,900	3,000	2,510	4.0	4.2	3.6
BAMBERG.....	6,510	6,900	6,810	520	870	600	8.0	12.6	8.8
BARNWELL.....	8,880	9,020	8,900	590	950	580	6.6	10.5	6.5
BEAUFORT.....	36,870	36,630	35,960	1,040	980	970	2.8	2.7	2.7
BERKELEY.....	56,780	56,680	54,630	1,790	1,780	1,740	3.2	3.1	3.2
CALHOUN.....	5,000	5,170	5,110	310	360	440	6.1	7.0	8.6
CHARLESTON...	146,180	146,060	140,240	6,100	6,190	5,500	4.2	4.2	3.9
CHEROKEE.....	23,320	23,490	23,400	1,170	1,070	1,030	5.0	4.6	4.4
CHESTER.....	14,330	14,280	14,380	1,050	1,040	2,130	7.3	7.3	14.8
CHESTERFIELD.	21,230	21,540	20,780	930	970	990	4.4	4.5	4.8
CLARENDON....	11,800	11,790	11,410	960	930	910	8.1	7.9	8.0
COLLETON.....	17,710	18,290	17,130	720	840	830	4.1	4.6	4.8
DARLINGTON...	28,470	28,260	27,880	1,750	1,780	1,660	6.2	6.3	6.0
DILLON.....	15,380	15,380	14,790	950	1,190	760	6.2	7.8	5.1
DORCHESTER...	37,700	37,740	36,380	1,140	1,240	1,210	3.0	3.3	3.3
EDGEFIELD....	7,320	7,280	7,310	340	370	270	4.7	5.1	3.7
FAIRFIELD....	11,100	10,880	10,780	1,080	890	520	9.7	8.1	4.8
FLORENCE.....	57,710	57,680	56,760	2,580	2,790	2,540	4.5	4.8	4.5
GEORGETOWN...	19,930	20,460	20,280	1,110	1,100	1,110	5.6	5.4	5.5
GREENVILLE...	181,260	180,200	172,880	6,260	6,770	4,120	3.5	3.8	2.4
GREENWOOD....	29,670	29,660	29,500	1,720	1,780	1,470	5.8	6.0	5.0
HAMPTON.....	7,320	7,330	7,100	390	390	340	5.3	5.4	4.8
HORRY.....	76,070	76,320	68,350	2,790	2,970	2,670	3.7	3.9	3.9
JASPER.....	6,770	6,700	6,650	280	220	230	4.1	3.3	3.5
KERSHAW.....	19,190	19,060	20,460	1,080	1,170	1,230	5.6	6.2	6.0
LANCASTER....	25,400	25,440	25,650	1,340	1,440	3,070	5.3	5.6	12.0
LAURENS.....	24,490	24,380	23,260	1,270	1,200	910	5.2	4.9	3.9
LEE.....	8,560	8,560	8,350	400	440	530	4.7	5.1	6.3
LEXINGTON....	97,830	97,710	94,240	2,810	2,670	2,060	2.9	2.7	2.2
McCORMICK....	2,610	2,630	2,590	200	190	200	7.7	7.2	7.7
MARION.....	15,330	15,440	15,010	1,070	1,220	1,050	7.0	7.9	7.0
MARLBORO.....	13,490	12,340	12,210	2,080	1,230	1,010	15.4	9.9	8.3
NEWBERRY.....	15,470	15,200	15,180	1,210	790	680	7.8	5.2	4.5
OCONEE.....	30,740	30,940	30,400	1,280	1,310	1,030	4.2	4.2	3.4
ORANGEBURG...	40,340	40,770	41,620	2,530	2,960	4,110	6.3	7.3	9.9
PICKENS.....	50,280	50,050	48,280	1,640	1,840	1,370	3.3	3.7	2.8
RICHLAND.....	146,350	146,270	141,500	5,340	5,250	4,710	3.7	3.6	3.3
SALUDA.....	8,550	8,320	7,480	610	320	260	7.2	3.8	3.5
SPARTANBURG..	118,370	117,760	114,970	4,080	4,500	4,760	3.4	3.8	4.1
SUMTER.....	36,260	36,930	35,370	2,070	2,920	1,790	5.7	7.9	5.1
UNION.....	14,810	14,870	14,630	810	860	910	5.5	5.8	6.2
WILLIAMSBURG.	18,010	18,010	17,080	1,180	1,260	860	6.5	7.0	5.0
YORK.....	73,920	73,630	71,540	2,880	2,960	2,390	3.9	4.0	3.3
CHAS MSA.....	240,650	240,480	231,240	9,030	9,200	8,450	3.8	3.8	3.7
COLA MSA.....	244,180	243,980	235,730	8,160	7,920	6,760	3.3	3.2	2.9
GRNV MSA.....	349,910	348,010	336,110	11,980	13,110	10,240	3.4	3.8	3.0
Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.									
S CAROLINA...	1,737.8	1,736.2	1,685.8	75.5	78.4	72.0	4.3	4.5	4.3

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 16
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA AUGUST,1989

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	AUGUST 1989	JULY 1989	AUGUST 1988	AUGUST 1989	JULY 1989	AUGUST 1988	AUGUST 1989	JULY 1989	AUGUST 1988
ANDERSON	13,870	13,820	13,470	730	750	630	5.2	5.4	4.7
CHARLESTON	39,120	39,090	37,540	1,590	1,610	1,440	4.1	4.1	3.8
COLUMBIA	47,800	47,770	46,190	2,090	2,050	1,840	4.4	4.3	4.0
FLORENCE	15,920	15,900	15,650	670	730	660	4.2	4.6	4.2
GREENVILLE	35,160	34,980	33,460	1,460	1,570	960	4.1	4.5	2.9
MYRTLE BEACH . . .	13,850	13,890	12,480	350	380	340	2.5	2.7	2.7
NORTH CHARLESTON	23,360	23,350	22,390	1,480	1,500	1,340	6.3	6.4	6.0
ROCK HILL	23,510	23,420	22,720	1,090	1,120	900	4.6	4.8	4.0
SPARTANBURG . . .	24,130	24,030	23,480	1,000	1,100	1,170	4.1	4.6	5.0
SUMTER	11,000	11,210	10,730	650	910	560	5.9	8.1	5.2

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1988 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 14) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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